

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. there were two basic types of higher medical and dental schools in the USSR:
- The medical institute (meditsinskiy institut) or stomatological institute (stomatologicheskii institut).
 - The medical school (meditsinskiy fakul'tet universiteta) or stomatological school (stomatologicheskii fakul'tet universiteta).

Entrance requirements for all these schools were ten years of completed education. The length of the course was five years, divided into ten semesters. the following schools:

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- Medical institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev (two), Minsk, Tashkent, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, Poltava, Odessa, Kharkov, Novosibirsk, Simferopol', Gomel', Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Baku.
- Stomatological institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tashkent, and Vladivostok.
- Medical schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Molotov, Kazan', and Tbilisi.
- Stomatological schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Molotov, Kazan', and Tbilisi.

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2. Special "graduate" training was given to students during their last year in an institute or in the medical school of a university (9th and 10th semesters); during this period, lectures

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were reduced to a minimum, and much more time was devoted to practical work in hospitals and clinics, where the students actually substituted for the doctors. After this training and successful completion of a final examination, candidates received their diplomas as medical doctors, and with the diploma the right to practice medicine. In the USSR there was no obligatory training for medical doctors during their careers. Once graduated, no medical doctor could be sent to any medical installation for training, unless he requested such training in the interests of specialization. After graduation, however, newly commissioned medical doctors had to accept for three years the appointments assigned to them by the Public Health Department. These appointments were made quite arbitrarily; the graduates were not asked where they would like to serve in the USSR or in what capacity. After the expiration of the obligatory three-year period, a medical doctor had a right to ask for a transfer, which might or might not be granted, depending on service requirements.

3. [redacted] there was no special licensing of doctors so they could practice, [redacted] the diploma a doctor obtained after the completion of any medical institute or medical school of a university served as a license to practice medicine.
4. The Public Health Department controlled the regulations relating to medical practice through its regional agencies, such as the OblZdrav, RayZdrav, and GorZdrav. This was normally handled by the Public Health Department Commissions, which were sent periodically to hospitals, clinics, and sanatoriums to check on the activity of medical doctors and on the general condition of medical installations. However, these inspections were usually carried out in a routine way; and unless there were some complaints about illegal or inappropriate activity of physicians, nothing was ever discovered to be amiss.
5. According to established policy, every physician and stomatologist in the USSR had to hold some position in government service. There were no independent practitioners in the Soviet Union. Everyone worked in some kind of medical or dental institution and received the governmental salary stipulated for his position. Although stomatologists and renowned medical specialists were authorized to carry on a private practice, they did so only in their off-duty hours. Fees received from private patients were to be entered in physicians' accounting books and were subject to a high income tax. T/O's of public health institutions always specified the salaries of physicians or stomatologists in any slot. The salary consisted of base pay (funktsionnaya zarplata), position pay (zarplata za zanimayemuyu shtatnuyu dolzhnost'), and longevity pay (nachisleniye za vyslugu let). [redacted] the starting salary for a physician or stomatologist in government-controlled medical institutions was approximately 800 rubles per month, with no allowance for position pay or longevity pay. When a physician was appointed to a post in which he was to supervise other physicians, he received an allowance for position pay sometimes as high as 25% of his base pay. [redacted] longevity pay was an extra 5% of the base pay for every two years of service.
6. Physicians and stomatologists who were graduates of higher medical or dental educational institutes were referred to in the USSR as "vrach" /equivalent of MD/. They could obtain a doctor's scientific degree by writing a dissertation on some medical or stomatological subject and presenting it to a government committee. A doctor's degree meant an additional salary of 2000 rubles per month. Membership in the USSR Academy of Sciences might be awarded a physician or stomatologist for outstanding research or for scientific or literary work in a medical field.

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